



THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 30

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

Irrigation Congress Delegates Visit Bassano Dam

Something of a revelation was the big irrigation dam at Bassano to the 250 delegates to the international irrigation congress who made the journey of inspection to that flourishing center Friday, according to remarks made during the visit at the dam.

No fewer than six large passenger cars were required to hold the visitors, who set out promptly at 9 o'clock Friday morning from the C. P. R. station. The trip to Bassano over the snowy prairie was uneventful. Shortly before noon the army of visitors stepped off the platform and conducted by J. S. Dennis and his assistants, partook of an informal repast.

Great quantities of ham and salmon sandwiches being devoured, a number of democrats and lumber wagons were prepared, and the party began its two-and-a-half-mile journey to the site of the big dam.

The roads were muddy, but the day was fine, the Alberta sun being out in full strength. Gophers disported themselves merrily over the rapidly melting snow, while, away in the distance, the outlines of a derick, boring for gas, could be distinctly seen.

The dam was an imposing sight. Erected at a narrow point in a bend of the rapidly flowing Bow, the 700 foot concrete structure, with the blue water lapping smoothly against the gates, impressed one with its strength and symmetry. To the left ran the deep excavation of the canal, and to the right raged in fury the foam from the waters of the Bow after their drop from the spillway.

A stop of about an hour was made at the dam. The visitors thronged the long concrete wall and pried about the deep subterranean cellars wherein lay, as if concealed from a foe, the giant machinery that moves upward or downward the massive steel gates at the touch of a finger. Photographers, amateur and professional, thronged every point of vantage, and the click of the shutters at times almost drowned the roar of the river.

The delegates were visibly impressed. "It's a wonderful piece of work," said J. B. Case, the newly elected president of the congress. "It shows how the genius of man has developed within the last few decades. It means the turning to human use of thousands of acres that would otherwise be useless." His honor, the lieutenant-governor also examined the great structure with interested attention, while H. B. Mucklestone, assistant chief engineer of the project, explained the points of the scheme to the delegates who thronged around him.

Making the return journey without incident, the party arrived back at Bassano at about 3 o'clock, where a photograph of the entire expedition was taken on the station platform, and to the tune of "Tipperary" the visitors dispersed into the cars for the homeward journey.—News-Telegram.

FIRE BRIGADE MEETING

The Gleichen Fire Brigade will hold a meeting in the town hall on Friday, October 16th, at 8 p. m. sharp. All members are requested to attend.

T. Woodland, Secy.

RED CROSS MEETING

A fairly well attended meeting of the Red Cross Society was held in the Griesbach Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. E. Cox Clark was elected chairman, pro tem, and after a few introductory remarks he called upon Mrs. J. W. Jowett to report upon the Calgary organization meeting which she attended as a delegate. Mrs. Jowett then explained what was required in the matter of organization, and the nature of the work expected from the local branch of the Red Cross Society.

The report having been adopted and Mrs. Jowett accorded a vote of thanks, a membership roll was opened, sixteen full members and nine associate members secured at once.

Messrs. Gordon, Jowett and Maclean were then appointed a nomination committee for the purpose of nominating the officers required to carry on the work. Unfortunately, however, it was found that an insufficient number of full members had been secured, associate members not being eligible for office, and with the exception of the election of Mr. Maclean to the office of secretary-treasurer it was decided to defer the election of the officers till a fuller membership can be secured.

In order that the work of the society may attain to its fullest scope it is desirable that every lady in town should be a full member, and the men should see that the funds should be provided for the purchase of such material as the ladies require for the carrying on of the good work.

Every one should by this time be familiar with the aims and objects of the Red Cross Society, and in view of the extremely serious nature of the war upon which we are engaged, and the tremendous number of sick and wounded an enormous amount of hospital necessities will be required for some time to come. It is incumbent upon us that we should be prepared to make personal sacrifices in order to provide these necessities.

The thanks of the society is due to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the donation of desk and stationery and to St. Andrew's Church for the use of work tables and chairs.

The following are still required: Office and work-room, table, chairs, sewing-machine, heating stove, cotton sign for window, wrapping-twine, broom, wood and coal. All donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the secretary.

Another meeting will be called at an early date for the purpose of completing the organization and getting started to work.

The fee charged for full membership in the Red Cross society is \$2. and for associate members \$1.

Shamrock School Report

The following is a list of the Shamrock School pupils and their standing in their respective classes for the month of September:

Grade VII—Richard Bishop, 90; Grade VI—Burnice Sammons, 95; Grade IV—Wesley Hayes, 97; Virginia Hayes, 96; Grade III—Denton Black, 92; Rose Bishop, 89; Lena Hayes, 87; Commodore Allen, 71. Grade II—Addison Wilson, 99; Floyd Sammons, 96. Grade I—Herman Hayes, Selma Sammons, Thomas Naylor, Ida Hayes, Harlow Allen. Number on roll 15; average of attendance per day 13.

85,390 Bushel of Grain Has Been Received in Gleichen

Owing to the poor condition of the roads there has been little or no grain received at the Gleichen elevators during the past ten days, and it is not likely very much will come in before the first of next week.

However, since the last report published in these columns, three weeks ago there has been considerable grain received and the elevator men cheerfully supplied information when the CALL reporter made the rounds yesterday morning.

Manager B. Awrey, of the Farmers Elevator was first called upon and in the course of conversation it was elicited that he had taken in altogether 1,000 bushels of flax, 150 of oats and 27,445 of wheat.

Manager M. Leggat of the Alberta Pacific said he had taken in 32,000 bushels of wheat and 2,800 of oats.

At the Pioneer Grain Elevator Manager had received 6,500 of wheat and 2,000 of oats.

Manager J. Leigh of the Imperial had accepted over 11,500 of wheat and about 1,000 of oats.

Thus it is shown that under unfavorable circumstances for hauling there has so far been received at Gleichen 77,445 bushels of wheat, 5,950 of oats, and only 2000 of flax, making a total of all grains of 85,395 bushels, which is very good, all considered, at this time of the year.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that nearly every farmer who can by any means afford to hold his grain is making a special effort to do so, and all believe that the price of wheat in particular will yet considerably advance.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

(Special from Calgary Herald)

Thursday, Oct. 8th

Paris sates "Enemy has made no progress on left wing and has moved back at certain points particularly north of Arras. Situation favorable to us. Cavalry fighting on coast centre nothing reported, and right same.

Zepplines drop bombs in Antwerp. Enemy crosses the Nenthe but Belgians resist fiercely.

Belgian soldiers captured 52 field guns and same number of machine guns.

Horses of British cavalry in fine fettle after a rest: the French are the same.

Von Kluck continues receiving reinforcements.

German aeroplane drops two bombs in Paris, injuring three civilians.

Both Germans and Russians claim victory near Cracow.

Russian advance in East Prussia has been checked temporarily.

British universities open fall term with 50 per cent of the students at the front.

Friday, Oct. 9th.

Paris says "General situation has under gone no change".

Antwerp still holds out, though Bouthaut, a suburb is in flames.

Germans occupy southeast Semistors, third fortified line. King Albert retains command and Belgians continue making sorties.

Times correspondent wires "At one centre the most important British victory on Aisne now complete. British captured two of the heaviest German guns. Battle not yet over but Germans desert many important positions."

Germans have placed big guns in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Australian Government will ask

Parliament to vote half a million dollars for Belgians in recognition of their sacrifices.

Austrians claim victory over Russians and Servians.

New Russian army arrives at frontier and another marching toward Thorn.

Saturday, Oct. 10th.

Antwerp has fallen, officially announced. London war flag was removed from cathedral and white flag raised at 9 a.m. and actual surrender took place five hours later. Cathedral Notre Dame undamaged.

Belgians blow up many forts to prevent Germans using them later.

Declaration of war on Germany expected any moment by Portugal.

Large part of Arras reduced by Germans.

Correspondent wires from Paris: "Havng failed to reach Paris immediate objective of Germans has changed ports, second blow will be aimed at Great Britain."

All rich towns in Northern France marked by destruction by the enemy.

War office accepts Canada's offer for second contingent.

Russians commence offensive against Germany in Poland.

Paris says position unchanged and satisfactory.

Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

Martial-law declared throughout United South Africa result of discovery of rebellion in northern part of Cape Province adjoining German South West Africa. Colonel Maritz with a number of officers and men have joined the Germans and now rebel. British prepare to punish rebels and quell Boer rebellion.

Official statement from Paris declares allies making progress along entire line.

Germans attacked and occupy Lille.

Dread removes Belgian Government to France.

(Continued on Page 8.)

Gleichen School Report

Senior Department
Grades VIII and IX.

Present every day:—Victor Beaupre, Jean McMillan, Rowe Knott, Robina Brereton, Ralph Prestwich.

Honor Roll
Ruperi Hunter, Robina Brereton, Frank Cosgrave.

Days of School, 21; Number enrolled 19; Average attendance 17.07 Percentage of attendance 89.84

H. Dexter McKay.

Grade V and VII
Number on roll, 24; Average attendance 22.25; Percentage of attendance 92.75

Pupils present every session:—Augusta Aial, Sterling Lyons, Lionel Brereton, Donald Burr, Charley Plante, Edwin Service, Orland Myons.

Honor Roll:
Grade VII—Gertrude Trego, Bertie Burr, Reddy Lufferty.
Grade V—Walter Laycock, John Orlesky, Donald Burr.

L. M. Edgar.

Junior Intermediate
Grade 2, 3 and 4.

Grade II—Louise Desjardins, Rosa Desjardins, Jessie Leggat, Mary Linden, Edith Mille.

Grade III—Donel Lafferty, Reggie Vigar, Cecil Lyons, Archie Murray, Alice Brereton.

Grade IV—Marjorie Follett, Neil Murray, Dorothy Chalmers, Mabelle Prestwich, Charlie Walker.

Present every session—Frankie Plante, Lorne Leggat, Marjorie Follett, Mabelle Prestwich, Neil Murray, Alice Brereton, Archie Murray, Jackie Marshall, Cecil Lyons, Dionel Lafferty, Baptiste Aial, Rosa Desjardins, Louise Desjardins, Edith Mille, Mary Linden, Jessie Leggat, Theodore Bartsch, Edward Holley.

Enrolment, 41; Average, 35.73 Percentage 87.16.

Miss Dickey.

Primary Department
Honor Roll. Grade I.

Lorne Blackburne, Irvin Young, James Wright, Norman Prestwich, Harold Prestwich.

Present every session—DeForest Lyon, Charlotte Linden, Lorne Blackburne, Gordon Dodds, John Plante, David Linden, Emily Marshall, John McDowell, Arthur Dodds, Edith Desjardins, Albert Desjardins, Edward Holland.

Number on roll, 37; average attendance, 33.14; Percentage, 89.56

Miss Aylott.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	..... \$ .95
2 Northern	..... .92
3 Northern	..... .87
4 Northern	..... .80
5 Northern	..... .74
6 Northern	..... .69
Feed	..... .61
2 C.W. Oats	..... .42
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	..... .41
Malting Barley	..... .56
3 Barley	..... .56
4 Barley	..... .53
Feed	..... .51
1 Nor West Flax	..... \$ .94
2 Can West	..... .90
3 "	..... .74

Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No. 1—west bound	—3.14
" 3—west bound	—16.47
" 2—east bound	—3.37
" 4—east bound	—17.07

Namaka Notes

The Methodists have arranged to hold services on Sunday afternoons in the new I.O.O.F. hall.

Gus Marcy and Peter Deshayes have rented the livery stable from Mike Brown and are starting up in the livery and feed business. We wish the new firm a successful career in Namaka.

The wintry weather played sad havoc with the Social Musical evening in the I.O.O.F. hall on Tuesday evening. The committee decided to postpone the event. Unfortunately the phone wires were broken so they unable to let friends in the country know. A few turned out and made the best of a bad job and as usual had a good time.

The English Church is holding services in the afternoon in the school house and are arranging for their harvest festival service on Sunday the 18th inst. It is hoped the weather will be better then, as the English Church choir have arranged to come from Strathmore. The Rev. Bathurst Hall, rector of Strathmore will preach at this service.

St. Andrew's Church

On Sunday night last the Rector, Rev. E. Cox Clark began a very interesting series of sermons on the subject of "The identity of the British with the lost ten tribes of Israel." During the series which will be given every Sunday evening the following will be taken up: The promise or covenant given to Abraham that in his seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed—The covenant renewed again and again to Isaac, Jacob and the Israelites or the children of Jacob—The land promised them, which as yet they have not possessed—Following out the history of the Israelitic nation under Saul, David and Solomon—The history of the two separate nations of Judah and Israel; their captivity and the subsequent return of Judah—Where did the ten tribes go or how and why were they lost—The many indications and points of British national progress, and in that progress the remarkable fulfilment of prophecy—also endeavoring to show that a lineal descendant of Judah is now on the British throne.

From the first or introductory sermon given on Sunday night last the series promise to be most interesting and instructive to all who take the opportunity of hearing them, which all members and friends of the church should not fail to do, seeing that the present European war may be a partial fulfilment of those ancient covenants.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

We bought our hay very cheap and have decided to give our friends the benefit. From this date until we notify you we will keep teams in the barn over night for 35 cents per team. This does not mean you will get cheap service but first class service at a cheap price.

Gleichen Livery,
Brown & Allen.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

OST—Between Cluny nurseries and Gleichen a buggy lap robe brown striped, fringe on two edges. Return to Gleichen Livery. 30

STRAYED—from 7 miles North of Southesk on May 15th, 1914, one work horse with halter, described as follows:—Bay gelding, white hind feet, star in face, weight 1350 lbs, branded CPR on left shoulder, hoof brand A1. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of the above horse. Address J.G. Rutherford, Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary.

ESTRAY PIG—Came to my place about Sept. 1st, white sow pig with both ears cropped and weighed about 60 pounds when arrived here. Apply to W. Jones, 4 miles north and two miles east of Gleichen. 31

ESTRAY—Taken up by Bruce Palmer, Sept. 22nd on Sec. 6-22-23 sorrel gelding, aged. Branded lazy U and lazy J right shoulder N left shoulder N left thigh O right thigh. Mike Brown brand reader, Gleichen. 31

STRAYED—From S.22, T.19 R.8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded <> on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded 23 monogram, on left shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Langdon, Alta. 20tf

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip, or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1st, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta. 28

PRIMOST SEED FLAX. 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens 10 or 14 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 20 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seedling, \$1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen, 20tf

Pinder's Cafe

IS NOW OPEN
FOR BUSINESS
In the New
Postoffice
- Block -

Groceries
Confectionery
Tobacco
Fruit
HOME COOKING
Your Patronage Solicited.
W. P. PINDER, Mgr.

NOTICE

Lunches will be served on Friday, 23rd October, to all who take in the dance given by the Hockey Club. Pinder's Cafe will be open until 1:30.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

He had just written the last word when there came a knock at the door and there entered a small, dry, precise-looking man of about sixty years of age. This was Mr. Logan, Hugh's manager, as he had been his father's before him. Entering the office as an errand boy the day the business was started, Mr. Logan had worked himself up to the position of manager. No man could have worked harder or better to avert the threatened catastrophe than he had done, and it is hardly too much to say that the business was as much to him as if he had been owner instead of manager.

"I have gone all through the figures," said Hugh abruptly as he quickly thrust into his pocket the envelope on which he had been writing, quite alarmed lest his dry, business-like manager should catch sight of such a fantastic bit of scribbling, "and I simply don't see what can be done. It strikes me we shall have to file our petition at the end of the week."

Mr. Logan said nothing; there was nothing to say. He stared blankly at Hugh, and Hugh felt himself touched by a curious sense of pity for this old man whose face had gone so white and drawn at his words. He quite felt for the moment as though it were Mr. Logan's ruin, and not his own at all, that was under contemplation.

"Cheer up, Logan," he said, "It's rough luck, but anyhow you have done more than any other two men alive could have done; and if we did pull through, by Jove! the least I could do would be to offer you a partnership."

The old man flushed with pleasure at his young employer's praise.

"Oh, sir," he exclaimed, "that is more than I ever dreamed of. I'm exceedingly grateful."

"I am afraid you have nothing to be grateful for," said Hugh; "a partnership in a sinking concern is not worth even a thank you. I suppose there is no chance of Ziebold's giving us more time?"

"He has refused absolutely," said Mr. Logan; "in fact, from a business point of view, why should he?"

"Why, indeed," said Hugh with some bitterness. "Yet another month would give us another chance."

"Oh, another month would give us more than a chance," exclaimed Mr. Logan, "if we could only get it."

"Well, by Jove!" cried Hugh jumping up, "I'll go back and see my uncle again, and ask him for help."

Mr. Logan did not answer. He knew Mr. Hetherington, and it struck him it would be as useful to ask him for help as to ask the Monument for a crumb on a hot day in August.

Hugh thought so, too, but he was in a mood and state to snatch at any rope. He changed his office jacket, removed the pieces of paper with which he protected his cuffs, and picked up his hat.

"You will be able to get on all right without me for the rest of the day?" he said.

"Oh, yes, I think so," answered Mr. Logan, who was, in fact, quite as competent as Hugh to conduct the business, more competent, perhaps.

Hugh nodded and went out of the office, followed by the envious glances of the errand boy, who wished he were a "governor" and could take half a day off whenever he wished to. But Hugh's mood was no holiday one as he made his way rapidly to the nearest station whence he could book to the village near which his uncle's country house was situated.

He was fortunate in just catching a fast train, by which he reached his destination in only a little over half an hour. This left him plenty of time to spare, for he did not wish to arrive at his uncle's house too early. The house was six miles across country from the station, and as the day was fine Hugh determined to walk, glad of a chance of some exercise, and determining not to ask a servant of his errand till he reached his uncle's. So he set off at a swiftness of pace that promised to cover the six miles in not much more than an hour.

"It will do me good," he thought, swinging along with great strides and expanding his broad chest with deep draughts of the fresh country air.

"Hang it, I have been copped up in that rotten office long enough."

Coming to a field path which he knew it joined again half a mile or so further on. The path crossed various fields, each divided from its neighbor by a hedge and five-barred gate, alongside which would be a stile for the convenience of the users of the footpath. But Hugh, disdaining the stile, made a point of leaping each gate as he came to it, and big man of big build as he was, he succeeded in clearing them all without touching once. He was, in fact, surprisingly active for a man of his weight and build, and he was delighted to find himself in such good form with his jumping.

"This comes from using the clubs regularly," he said to himself.

He was now in the last field, whence the path issued to join the highway at a spot where the road turned sharply by a thick grove of trees. The gate between this field and the road was topped with a row of spikes, while there was also a very bad take-off. Hugh saw it would be a difficult jump, but was not going to shrink it. Only he gave himself a yard or two of extra run, went at it full speed, cleared it triumphantly, and thereby as nearly as possible gained his own death and a speedy solution to all his troubles and difficulties.

For just as he came flying over the gate a motor car rounded the corner by the trees at a high rate of speed, and as nearly as possible went over him. He just saved himself by a quick jerk forward, and losing his balance with the effort went head fore-

lost and with violence into the ditch, where he lay, half stunned and wholly wondering what had happened.

"Is he killed?" a voice called off, and Hugh sat up and groped for his hat and looked about him wondering why he had happened there.

"The car had stopped a few yards away," Hugh noticed the number was 22179, and he saw sitting in it a woman, heavily veiled so that her face was quite hidden, wrapped so closely in a great rug of costly fur that it could not even be told whether she were old or young, but by her attitude looking back to see what had happened to him.

"Are you hurt?" said another voice—not the one that had spoken before—and the still somewhat dazed Hugh realized that a man was standing looking at him. This seemed a chauffeur by his leather jacket, peaked cap and goggles, and he was apparently of negro blood, for his skin was of a shining black, though his features were of the Caucasian type and his hair was quite straight. Hugh decided he must be a mulatto or quadroon who had inherited the color of one parent and the features of the other. He was a very big man, quite as big as Hugh himself, and as Hugh did not answer he now repeated his question, saying again, "Are you hurt?"

"No, thanks, I am not hurt," Hugh said slowly as he got to his feet.

"He is not hurt, madam," called the negro chauffeur to the lady in the car, who thereupon made him an almost imperceptible gesture of the head that, however, the chauffeur seemed to understand at once.

"Yes, Hugh," he called, and then added to Hugh, "A narrow escape, sir, but entirely your own fault, you know, coming flying into the road like that."

Hugh could not deny that the blame was chiefly his; but all the same felt it was highly inconsiderate of the motor car to have been just there when he took his leap, when there were so many other places in the world where it could have been just as easily.

"Well," he grumbled crossly, "at any rate you ought not to round corners at such a speed; an accident might easily happen."

"It might, if you do not look before you leap," said the negro; "but this is certainly an awkward corner, and I should never be surprised to hear of an accident having happened here," and with that he turned and went back to his car.

Hugh stood looking after him, and he felt as if some irresistible attraction drew his eyes to the silent, immobile figure of the lady sitting so quietly in her car. There was something in her impassive attitude that struck him as singular, without his quite knowing why he should find it so. He said to himself that most people would have jumped down at only what damage was done, even if only out of curiosity. But she sat impassive as a statue, and what with her cloak and her veil, there was absolutely nothing one could tell about her. The car began to move. Hugh still stood and gazed at that motionless form, and now he was aware of an impression that from behind the thickness of her veil she gazed back at him with equal intensity. Still she made not the least sign, not the faintest gesture; only sat absolutely impassive, and yet he thought that she watched him as he watched her till the car was out of sight.

Then Hugh moved impatiently, and like a man rousing himself from a dream that had been almost an obsession. He called himself a fool with vigour and many adjectives; and he asked himself what possible cause there could be for the curious impression that had come upon him that this was a fateful encounter to him, one that for good or ill linked with all his future life that veiled, impassive, motionless figure.

He shook himself again, as if to shake off these sick fancies, and proceeded briskly on his way; and again he did not quite know why, but it was with an extraordinary shock that as he turned the corner of the road past the clump of trees, he saw sitting by the wayside a negro, who was eating bread and cheese by the aid of a large chisel knife.

(To be Continued)

Conservation of Food Supplies

Ellwood, the American sociologist, has declared that "the doubling of the price of bread in any civilized country would mean a far greater calamity than a war."

Even a slight rise in the price of foodstuffs brings large numbers in the industrial nations to the verge of famine. The world is now in the throes of the one calamity—war; it is devotedly to be hoped that the second—the doubling of the price of bread, may be avoided. Conservation of the supplies is now more than ever an absolute necessity, and again let it be said that conservation means a careful utilizing, not merely selfish hoarding. It stands for principles which are the antithesis of those that are usually adhered to during a state of war.

"What's the matter with Willie?" "He's turned anarchist."

"Anarchist! Dear, dear! What's turned him?"

"He says he can't support any government that willfully sends ships to bring home stranded school teachers."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Crawford—Women want to wear things just because the other women are wearing them.

Crabshaw—That may be, but my wife seems to be trying to get along with just a little less.—Judge.

Cynicus—Once knew a fellow who gave a girl an engagement ring of opals.

Sillicus—Gracious! Wasn't it unlucky?

Cynicus—You bet it was! She married him.

Hard Luck

Hard luck is when a man who does not like oysters eats one for politeness, discovers a \$100 pearl and then keeps on eating them indefinitely to find another.—Chicago News.

"Why aren't you dancing, Mr. McKee?" "I was out of town for the week-end, so I don't know any of the new steps."—Puck.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY

LARGER WELL FILLED AND NO DANGER OF HUNGER

Mainly Luxuries That Will be Cut Off On Account of the War—Many Staples Can Still be Imported as Required.

England's food supply appears to be adequate for some months to come, and now that the first excitement over the war crisis has settled down, the rumors of a danger of famine in the country are shown to be unfounded. Prices began to go up at once, especially on wheat and flour, which control the price of bread, but assurances regarding the resources of the United Kingdom have now begun to have a beneficial effect. The country as a whole is taking a rational view of the situation. Only in a few cases has fear prevailed to the point of attempting to buy up unnecessary household supplies. Many of the grocers, to their credit, have refused to take advantage of excessive demands, and by asking cash and calming their customers have sought to lessen panic and frustrate selfish buyers.

The press has been urging the folly of a food panic and the government plans to insure shipping carrying food and raw material for the United Kingdom against war risks, and to care for the distribution of food landed, have done much to reassure people. They are realizing that danger lies not so much in actual shortage as in a fear of shortage, which might produce panic. A general sentiment against selfish buying is being fostered.

Regarding the wheat resources, a writer in the Daily Telegraph says: "Wheat and flour are far and away the most important articles imported into the country. Whereas the average consumption of wheat foodstuff per head of the population is, roughly, 342 pounds, the average annual consumption of meat of all kinds is only about 120 pounds per capita."

"Happily, as the following figures show, Great Britain is relying less and less upon foreign markets for her supply of cereals, while more and more grain is being imported from our overseas dominions. Our wheat imports now, as compared with 11 years ago, are divided as follows:

Wheat Imports—Grain
From British Empire: 1,978,320
1912 59,123,905
From foreign countries: 50,387,720
1912 50,418,634

Wheatmeal and Flour
From British Empire: 1,879,320
1912 4,710,727
From foreign countries: 19,028,789
1912 5,178,719

"The total wheat and wheat flour imports in 1912 (5,178,719) as compared with 1901 (19,028,789) is an export to Great Britain of 25,379,000 cwt. of wheat, of the value of £10,945,999. Canada's consignment of 21,501,000 cwt. was valued at £8,845,000. Australia's contribution of wheat was valued at £6,335,900. From America came 19,974,000 cwt. of wheat valued at £8,327,000 and from Argentina, £7,775,000 worth of wheat. £3,455,000 worth of maize and £2,504,000 worth of oats. Last year the total wheat and wheat flour retained for home consumption was 119,641,000 cwt.

"Supplies may be said to come in continuously throughout the year, as follows:

January—Wheat from Pacific coast of America.
February and March—Argentine wheat.
April—Australian wheat.
July and August—American (winter) wheat, Canadian wheat.
September and October—American (spring) wheat, Russian wheat.
November—Canadian wheat.

Optimism about the wheat supply is further reflected by a writer in the Chronicle as follows:

"The board of agriculture and fisheries stated officially that this year's wheat crop of the United Kingdom is grown on an average 4 per cent. greater than last year, and that the yield will be above the average. It is estimated that the crop will be not less than 7,000,000 quarters. After deductions for seed and taking stocks into account, one which an inquiry conducted by the board has just been completed—there is now in this country sufficient wheat to supply the whole population for about four months. This allows for the normal rate of consumption, and it is irrespective of all future imports from abroad."

The situation with regard to meat is not less satisfactory. The normal killings of home-grown stock supply 60 per cent. of the annual consumption. England is not necessarily dependent upon foreign imports for the balance of supplies, as in case of emergency it could be provided by slaughtering a larger proportion of home stock. This contingency cannot, however, arise in present circumstances. There is at this moment an exceptionally large supply of foreign meat, cold storage. Heavy consignments are on the way. There is, therefore, no justification in the present position for any rise in price in meat.

A prominent official of the board of agriculture said that if the price of meat or alarm at the price of feeding stuffs causes farmers and breeders to kill female animals the loss to the country will be felt for years. It is impossible to say how long it would take to supply the loss, if there is anything like a wholesale slaughtering of sows and ewes and cows.

Some cottage people, who have been unable in the last day or two to get delivery of food, have already begun to seek their own and it has become very important that some official assurance as to the supply of fodder should be given, since the holding up of stores may do almost as much damage in this direction as a general shortage.

"There are," one importer said, "thousands and thousands of tons of meat in the Smithfield cold storage, and with reasonable economy and care the supply may last six months."

"Owing to the depletion of fishing crews by the calling out of the reservists and the position in the North Sea," says the Telegraph, "many vessels are reported to be on the point of ceasing activity, and authorities at

Billingsgate have predicted a fish famine. There are practically no stocks of cured or salted fish in the country, as the popular taste for this class of article has declined.

"No fears are entertained on the coal exchange regarding the position. A leading member of the Coal Factors' Society stated that London was well supplied with coal, the stocks in hand being sufficient to meet demands for a considerable time.

"Although the prices of vegetables showed a considerable increase," says the Standard, "there is no fear of a panic in that direction. At this time of the year London is not so dependent upon the resources of French soil as at other seasons. Our own vegetable crop is a good one, and it will last for months. The staple article—the potato—has the best crop for years, and is generally free from disease. Therefore, while the householder may have to pay a higher price for that commodity in the future, any idea of famine prices having to be paid may at once be dismissed. Beans, peas, and cabbages may show heavier advances, but these are not so indispensable as the potato and the householder will be able to economize supplies in that direction."

"The fruit market presents a different aspect. The London market ordinarily receives two-thirds of its supply from France. With the almost abnormal home crop of the present season, our neighbors' contribution was estimated at three-fifths. Advice received are to the effect that the last vessel of the line supply the market from Cherbourg has left, while from Havre and Honfleur there will be no steamers. No notification has been received from St. Malo, and it is hoped that that service may be maintained a few days longer. Even if the prices of French fruit become so exorbitant as to prohibit them from the modest household, there will be little hardship."

"Only two essential matters, and in that category, must be included sugar, butter, and bacon. At least two-thirds of our egg supply will be cut off by the closing of the markets of South-Eastern Europe. We are used to obtaining immense supplies of beet sugar from France, Germany and Russia; these will very largely, perhaps, entirely, cease. Butter and bacon come chiefly from Denmark, though Holland also sends us the former. The Danish market will remain open so long as we are neutral; but we shall have to bid for our supplies against insatiable buyers. The extent to which the Danish market will remain open will depend upon the degree of supremacy asserted and maintained by the British fleet. If our supremacy at sea is made absolute and indisputable, there is no reason why supplies should not come in as regularly as in peace times, or that prices should ever reach an exaggerated figure."

"The character of the food supplies imported by Great Britain is of any appreciable extent from countries involved in the war, and therefore liable to disturbance with a resultant rise in price, may be seen from the following details:

From Russia: we import wheat, oats, eggs, barley and butter.
From Austro-Hungary: Flour, sugar and chocolate.
From Germany—Oats, eggs and sugar.

"Russian supplies, about one-seventh of our imported wheat, more than half the barley, and four-fifths of the oats, with one-sixth of our butter imports and one-third of eggs. Germany furnishes five-fifths of our sugar supplies, and France ranks next. The principal raw materials of British industries likely to be affected in price and quantity by the outbreak of war throughout Europe are:

Flax, the material of the Ulster and Scotch linen trade, imported from Russia.
Hemp—Russia and Italy contribute about one-fourth of imported supply.
Wood and timber—Russia supplies two-fifths of the total imports.
Petroleum—About one-third from Russia.

"The only raw materials of industry, properly so called, imported from Germany, Italy and France are dyeing and tanning stuffs, raw hides, and various chemicals."

Under a Banyan Tree

The first parliament house of the banyan was under a banyan tree, under which the banyan tree grew. The banyan tree gathered in the early days of the public to discuss questions affecting the country, and the tree became known as the "first parliament of the banyan tree." The banyan tree gathered in the early days of the public to discuss questions affecting the country, and the tree became known as the "first parliament of the banyan tree."

They (as they pass an ice cream stand)—Fadder, I'm awful warm. Buy some ice cream.

Fadder—No, but I'll tell you some ghost stories you'll make your blood run cold.—London Opinion.

What the Dominion Has Given to War

From the Dominion as a whole, 1,000,000 bushels of flour; from Alberta, 500,000 bushels of oats; from Manitoba, 200,000 bushels of flour; from Quebec, 250,000 bushels of flour; from Nova Scotia, 100,000 tons of coal; from New Brunswick, 250,000 bushels of potatoes; from Prince Edward Island, 100,000 bushels of oats; from British Columbia, 1,200,000 tons of salmon; from Saskatchewan, fifteen hundred horses. The Dominion will arm and equip an army of 250,000 men if necessary.

Government Investigator—What made you burn your books?

Railroad President—The motto of our road is "Safety First"—Life.

"Why are you fooling so long with that clock, Hortense?" "I am cleaning its hands, madam."

"Well, just wipe them. You needn't manœuvre 'em."—Judge.

Crawford (in fashionable restaurant)—Don't order anything for me. I'm not hungry.

Crabshaw—But you will be by the time the waiter brings it.—Life.

There is no logic like that which comes from doing things worth while.—Orison Sweet Marden.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Outline of the Ideals and Methods of the Movement, by William Shaw, L.L.D.

The fundamental difference between the ideals and methods of the Christian Endeavor movement and those of the organizations that had preceded it was in the emphasis placed upon the element of religious obligation, and the definite character of its commitment. It made duty its keynote, not feeling or amusement. The prayer-meeting was its heart, with the spiritual dynamic to inspire and energize all its individual and committee activities.

Before the famous aphorism of the psychologist, "No impression without expression," had been applied to religion, the young people's movement had demonstrated it. The society became the manual training school of the church, where the young disciples learned how to speak by speaking, and how to work by working.

It is safe to say that it has largely helped to transform the attitude of the church toward the young disciples. The church now that is not actively interested in the training of its young people is a curiosity. It has also changed the attitude of the young people toward the church. No longer do they hold aloof and camp on the outer fringe, as in the heart of things, it has broadened their conception of the religious life, and instead of placing its emphasis upon being saved, their motto is, "Saved to serve."

It has placed the young people at the front in all movements for temperance, civic righteousness and moral reform, and to their leadership was largely due the nation-wide interest in such campaigns as the "Go to Church Sunday," and the "Saloonless Nation by 1920."

It has given to the young people a new vision of the church's obligation to obey the great commission, "Go ye into all the world," and the initial plans for the great and successful educational campaign for missions, carried on by the Young People's International Missionary Movement, now the Missionary Education Movement, were prepared by Amos R. Wells and Earl Taylor, leaders in Christian Endeavor and the Epworth League; and the young people's societies have also furnished the field and the force to carry out these plans.

The best available statistics would indicate an enrollment of approximately 9,000 young people's societies and 400,000 members in North America. The societies are organized upon the broadest possible basis of service, and engage in an infinite variety of activities. These might be grouped as follows:

The Prayer Meeting, with its training in expression of religious truth and experience, and cultivation of the devotional spirit.

The Quiet Hour and Morning Watch, for the deepening of the personal religious life.

The Study Classes, for missions, the Bible, civics, church doctrine, personal work, etc.

Reading Courses, Christian Culture Courses, and literary evenings for the broadening of the intellectual life.

The Social Work, for the promotion of real recreation.

The Departments and Committees, in their definite training.

Unions and Conventions, with their practical training in co-operative effort.

Christian Citizenship, with its emphasis upon temperance, civic righteousness and world-peace, giving to our future citizens a knowledge of public affairs and training in social service, enlisting them in all legitimate ways for the election of good servants to existing laws, for the adoption of improved laws, for the improvement of the conditions of labor, and the rational use of the Lord's Day for rest and worship; the opening of rooms for reading and recreation, the establishment of gymnasiums and athletic fields, the promotion of clubs for the special study of town and municipal conditions, with addresses by the heads of departments.

Boys' Clubs or groups under the leadership of the virile young men to lead the boys in their sports and athletics, and by the contagion of character to give them a vision of the larger life of Christian service.

High School Societies, and organizations in preparatory schools and colleges.

Prison Work, by and for our "brothers in bonds," in jails, penitentiaries, prisons and prison camps.

Floating Societies, for the men on ships and in seamen's missions on shore.

Soldiers' Societies, in camps and posts.

Evangelistic Work, in the society, college prayer-meeting, and in city missions.

Fresh-Air Work, in seaside homes and fresh air camps.

Immigrant Work, teaching these brothers of ours from across the sea our language, and at the same time imparting to them the spirit of Christian brotherhood.

Hospital Work, and work in other public institutions.

Missions, at home and abroad. The vision received that calls for the consecration of money and manhood.

In short, anything and everything that the church ought to do should be included in the plan for the young people's society that they "found themselves" and were faced toward a life of Christian leadership and service.

It is difficult for an organization whose mission is to train workers for other and more specialized forms of work to report specific achievements, and doubly difficult to do so without appearing to claim credit for results, a large part of which belongs to other organizations. But, acting as a reporter simply, may I pass on what has been reported to me?

Mr. Fred B. Smith, the inspiring leader of the Men and Religion Movement, said at the great Congress in New York that his first experience in personal work, and his training for such service, was received in a Christian Endeavor society in a home-mission church in Dakota.

The founder of the Baraca Bible Class, Mr. M. A. Hudson, has said that it was his Christian Endeavor training that at last found expression in the organized Bible class.

The Presbyterian Brotherhood of Chicago, which was the pioneer of the men's brotherhoods in all our churches, was organized by Andrew J. Stevenson, and he said it was the result of his training in the Christian Endeavor Society.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement was the expression in manhood of the training John B. Stenman had received in the Society of Christian Endeavor in boyhood.

It was William T. Ellis, world-traveler and journalist, himself a product of our young people's movement, receiving his rat training in journalism as the editor of a little Christian Endeavor local paper in York, Penn., who said that of nearly three hundred missionaries whom he met on a journey to mission lands, practically all who had gone out in this generation said they were there because of the vision received in the missionary work of their young people's societies.

Thirty years ago the missionary interest in the local churches was almost exclusively among the women. Today it challenges the attention of our strongest men. As never before men are going into partnership with God, and the Christian Endeavor Tenth Legion alone has enrolled 32,000 young people alone, accepting the principle of Christian stewardship, have made the tenth the minimum gift for religious work.

Thirty years ago religion and politics did not mix. Today religious is the best asset a politician can have, and the Sermon on the Mount is being translated into our social and labor legislation.

Thirty years ago the emphasis in religious work was upon individual salvation and heaven was the goal. Today the emphasis is upon the salvation of the other man, and service is the reward.

Thirty years ago the old sheep were in the fold, and the lambs were largely outside, waiting for an experience. Today it is the little child that is in the centre of the church's thought and effort, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We are endeavoring to get religion down out of the clouds of speculation, intellectual hair-splitting, and other intellectual emotionalism that exhausts itself in feeling, into real life, that it may stand for a clear and abiding faith in God through Jesus Christ, and a loving, brotherly ministry and fellowship with men.

BRITAIN WILL NOT USE MINES

Though There Would be No Violation of Hague Convention in Her Doing So

The destruction of the British cruiser Pathfinder and other vessels by mines has provoked much discussion regarding protection against mines.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, one of the prominent men have written letters to the papers inquiring why devices were not used to save ships from mines.

The British admiralty has long been investigating equipment for the explosion of mines before ships strike them. More than one thousand devices for this purpose have been offered in England, but, like the naval experts of other nations, the British have found all effective equipment, so heavy as to retard the speed of vessels. Nets strong enough to resist the pressure of the water and discharge mines offer such resistance that their use is impossible.

As a consequence it is explained the British, like other nations, have found mine sweepers the only satisfactory way to clear the seas of explosives. Two small boats dragging a heavy wire rope between them are used for the purpose of clearing the steamer routes. Scores of these are at work in the North Sea.

Germany is not a signatory to the Hague convention forbidding the use of mines, and therefore, England, which is a war with Germany, could use mines without violating the Hague convention. The British admiralty, however, announces that it refuses to resort to mines.

Foreign Born in the U.S.

A bulletin just issued by the census authorities at Washington shows that of the countries now warring in the world, the British empire is represented among the population of the United States. There were in April, 1910, 13,515,000 persons of foreign birth in that country, constituting 14.7 per cent. of the population. The numbers were divided as follows:

England 876,455
Scotland 261,034
Ireland 824,479
Canada 1,201,143

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with, make up a car with your
neighbor and let me ship it to
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FARMERS. Bring in
your discs and plows
to be sharpened.

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EVERY HOUSEWIFE CAN DO HER SHARE

How Ottawa Women Are Combining
to Ensure Employment For Can-
adians—A Good Plan

"At a time when the Empire is
straining every nerve against the
common enemy it is essential that
each and every section of the com-
munity should stand together. Can-
ada is sending her soldiers to the help
of Great Britain, but it must be re-
membered that scarcely less effective
help can be rendered by keeping trade
and industries prosperous throughout
the Dominion. No one is able to say
how the strain of war may affect us.
Already there is a prospect of un-
employment on a considerable scale
during the coming winter.

"There are many ways in which
the evil of unemployment may be
fought, but one way is to keep up
the demand for Canadian products in
order that Canadian industries may
continue in operation. Articles that
are being produced in Canada are also
being imported annually to the value
of \$104,639,879. By purchasing only
commodities produced in Canada we
should largely increase the output of
our industries and provide employ-
ment for large numbers of workmen.
To attain this desirable end it is
hoped that, in so far as possible,
housewives and others will buy pro-
ducts 'made in Canada.'

Household League
This was the resolution passed at
a meeting of several leading Canadian
women in Ottawa on Saturday. They
met to discuss ways and means where-
by the women of Canada could effec-
tively lend their assistance in tiding
Canada over the probable stress and
trial of the coming winter. Amongst
the ladies present were Mrs. T. W.
Crothers, wife of the Minister of
Labor, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, wife of
the moderator of the Presbyterian
Church, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Dr.
Lyman, Mrs. R. H. Coats, and Mrs.
J. A. Wilson, national convener of
Household Economics. The meeting
was held under the auspices of the
Household League of Ottawa.

Official figures relating to the im-
portation of goods produced in Can-
ada were laid before the meeting, and
it was found that in certain products
\$30,337,083 worth of the \$104,639,879
imported came from the United States
alone. For instance Canada, which is
a wheat country herself, imports
\$268,617 worth of wheat flour from the
United States. If Canadian women
would see that they purchased Can-
adian flour only this in itself would
be a great help.

Soap is another household com-
modity which is manufactured in Can-
ada, yet we import \$1,327,997 worth
a year. 917 men are employed in
this industry in Canada, but if our
women would purchase only Canadian
soap there would be employment for
very many more.

It is the same with baking powder.
We import \$179,180 worth, the amount
from the United States being \$177,617.

Figures Given
Canada imports blue for washing
clothes to the extent of \$50,421, bis-
cuits \$275,260, buckwheat meal or flour
\$9,260, corsets \$560,054, baskets \$126,
970, buttons \$851,822, candles \$98,665,
carpet sweepers \$16,102, clothes-
wringers \$36,483, combs \$238,516, cot-
ton goods which includes embroideries,
clothing, socks, and stockings \$27,315,
112, canned fruit \$823,397, gloves
\$2,786,788, hair work \$218,104, jellies
and jams \$815,617, Indian corn mea-
\$176,779, lard \$1,356,292, milk \$22,301,
oatmeal and rolled oats \$3,526, pickles
\$465,866, rye flour \$19,577, silks \$8,
877,578, sauces \$341,213, paints \$1,
768,356, sugar candy and confectionery
\$1,549,867, starch \$109,148, woollen
goods which includes shirts, stock-
ings and knitted goods as well as
tweeds \$30,732,271, stoves \$1,058,367,
hats and caps \$793,746, furs \$1,373,121,
fancy goods \$5,010,020, dried apple
\$16,838, furniture \$3,187,780, cocoa
\$1,046,181, blacking \$126,328, brooms,
whisks, etc., \$697,210; boots and
shoes \$520,709, aerated waters \$34,702.

In the production of these articles
of household use there are 1,631
establishments throughout Canada and
there are 82,630 employees. It would
stimulate industry and it would mean
employment for more if Canadian
men and women would insist upon
receiving Canadian goods when the
are making purchases.

The shutting off of imports from
Continental Europe into Canada, du-
to the war, gives many home indu-
tries an unexampled opportunity to
immense and immediate develop-
ment.

Canada will prosper at the expense
of Continental Europe. This is not a
time in Canada for repining on the
part of the business man. We must
be careful, even frugal, but we must
also be bold.

QUESTION OF WORK AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Economic Situation of Grave Concern
to Canadians—Co-operation From
all Sides to Give Work

The war has had a sudden an-
nounced effect on the "Made-in-
Canada" movement which has been
carried on in Canada during the pas-
few years. Hitherto the educational
campaign, to promote the sale of
"Made-in-Canada" goods, has been
viewed pretty much as the concern
of Canadian manufacturers, and has
for this reason, been denied the sym-
pathy and support of a section of the
people. The war has changed all
this, and to-day the "Made-in-Canada"
policy is no longer looked upon as a
matter of sentiment and patriotism
but is regarded as an economic neces-
sity. The manufacturers and other
large employers of labor are being
appealed to by press, pulpit and
public men generally to provide the
maximum of employment with a view
to relieving the distress caused by
the closing of many factories as a
result of the war. Obviously Can-
adian factories cannot be operated un-
less there is a demand for their pro-
ducts. Hence the appeal on every
hand to Canadians to patronize the
goods made by their fellow-citizens in
Canadian factories. It is admitted on
all sides that there will be consider-
able unemployment, and consequent
suffering during the next few months
in Canada, but if every Canadian
would, as far as possible, patronize
home industries, orders would come
in to many Canadian factories that
have hitherto been placed abroad, and
instead of a slackening in factory ac-
tivity the wheels of industry might
be operated with accelerated speed
during this period of trial.

Manufacturers and other large em-
ployers of labor have agreed among
themselves to maintain their working
staffs as fully as possible even if they
operate at cost or in some cases be-
low cost. In so doing they are not
actuated by any desire for profits,
welcome as these would be, but solely
with a view of relieving the distress
which unemployment always brings.
They feel that it is far better to fur-
nish a livelihood for Canadians
through honest work and honest
wages than to dole out a pittance
through charitable institutions. "Made-
in-Canada" is, therefore, more than
ever a practical business policy to-
day. Every Canadian housewife, in
fact every purchaser of goods in
Canada should practice it and en-
courage others to do likewise. About
fifty cents of every dollar spent on
the product of a factory goes to the
workman. All interests are, there-
fore, combining in Canada during the
next few months to increase employ-
ment by distributing as much as pos-
sible in the form of wages to the Can-
adian workmen in the Canadian fac-
tory. The campaign of the Canadian
Press Association in this direction is
most commendable, and will do much
to restore confidence in the business
and industrial community.

THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA

Handicap For Some Industries—In-
creased Activity For Others

Truly, it is an ill-wind that blows
nobody good. One Continent's
"down" is another Continent's "up."
The industries of Europe are, gen-
erally speaking, at a standstill, and
matters will be worse before they can
be better.

The whole world is looking to the
North American Continent—for Canada
and the United States—for much of
its provisions, machinery, textiles,
boots and shoes, beverages, vehicles,
cement, brick, earthenware, fancy
goods, furs, glass, garments, paper,
soap, tobacco, wood products, and
much else. Canada must get ready
to meet the demand made upon her.
We have continued prosperity ahead
of us if our manufacturers and mer-
chants rise quickly to take advantage
of their opportunity.

Encouraging Manufacturers

Last week was "Made in Winnipeg"
week in the Manitoba capital, and
manufacturers, retailers and citizens
generally co-operated to bring the
products of local industries before
the public and to urge Winnipeg
people to help build up a bigger and
better city, by using goods made in
local factories. The object is a most
worthy and commendable one, and the
response which has been made by the
citizens shows that western cities, as
well as the older cities of the East,
are developing a civic pride and a
local patriotism that will be for the
good of the community.—From
"Winnipeg Free Press," May 21, 1914.

FALL FOOTWEAR

This is the season of the year when Footwear must be good. Poor shoes are an expensive luxury and we pride ourselves on our Footwear display, comprising some of the output of the J. and T. Bell Co., and Amherst Factories. Your money's worth goes with every pair of these goods you buy. Amherst Boy's shoes from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair. Amherst Men's Shoes, solid, every day stuff from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per pair. Bell's finer lines for Ladies and Gent's from \$3.50 up. Latest shapes and splendid selection of stocks.

RUBBERS and OVERSHOES now in stock. This season we have stocked all first quality, and every pair is guaranteed if not satisfactory, replaced by another pair. This is decent.

Sheep Lined Coats from \$5.00 Up.

Mitts and Gloves

Fall and winter lined Mitts and Geoves, in splendid assortment at prices which bring goep business to our popular glove department.

Heavy Hoseiry From 20 cents per pair up.

Heavy Underwear

Nova Scotia Underwear \$3.00 per suit. Heavy Tiger Brand Underwear \$2.00 per suit up. See our Leader Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear at \$1.00 per suit. Big selection of Ladies and Gents Combination Suits.

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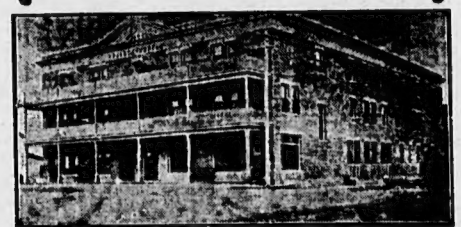
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CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. W25

GLEICHEN BRANCH. J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up : - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds : - 13,575,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

JOINT ACCOUNTS An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.

Now is the Time

To give your house that coat of paint that you have put off so long. Have just received a fresh shipment of Stephens amous paints.

Rowe, Rowe & Rowe

Wall Papers, Paints and Oils

Phone 70 GLEICHEN P O. Box 71



The proper treatment of the skin means much to your general health. It also means a great deal to your appearance in public. Therefore use only the best in talcum—the kind we recommend because it has been thoroughly tested before it is offered for sale in this store.

See Here:

Gleichen Pharmacy Special
Mennens
Bonnie Prince Charlie

Nayls
Alexandria
Karylapsis

The Gleichen Pharmacy

Call the CALL for all Classes of
JOB PRINTING

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR OUR OWN GOODS

Galt Editor Urges Country-wide Organization to Promote Sale of "Made-in-Canada" Products

The Galt "Reporter," a few days ago, had the following timely and interesting editorial under the heading "Buy Canadian-made Goods" on the economic situation in Canada arising out of the war:

"While one of the immediate effects of the European war was the disorganization of trade in Canada, a secondary result should be of a stimulating character. Owing to the fact that the continent of Europe is the centre of hostilities, a considerable amount of manufactured goods formerly imported from Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and other countries will now have to be produced here. Reports show that every year millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods from these countries are sold in Canada. Our own mechanics and artisans can produce such articles as well as the foreign workers and if the manufacturers take advantage of the opportunity provided, the war should result in more work, instead of less, for their employees.

"But the whole responsibility of making the best of the present situation does not lie with the manufacturers. If the people will demand Canadian made goods they will be not only supplying their personal needs but creating work for their fellow-citizens. When the Empire is involved in such a tremendous crisis as the present there is something for all to do. We cannot all go to the front but those who stay at home can do a great deal towards creating conditions that will make the suffering here as light as possible.

"The patriotic citizen, when he goes to the store to fill his wants will demand in every case possible goods 'Made in Canada.' There should be a well-defined campaign carried on throughout the country urging Canadians to purchase goods of home manufacture. If an accelerated demand for Canadian goods is created during the war, it will doubtless be maintained after normal conditions return in Europe.

"In this way we stand to benefit permanently by insisting that what we buy must be Canadian-made."

ORILLIA AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Orillia Paper Advocates Keeping Money Circulating Near Home

The Orillia "Packet," one of the brightest of Ontario's weeklies, recently had the following editorial on the "Made-in-Canada" idea:

"The Orillia Furniture Company is promoting the buy-at-home idea by making use of a pay envelope which calls attention to the fact that 'last year Canadians bought \$618,000,000 worth of foreign goods, half of which could have been made in Canada'—or in other words \$1,000,000 a day which went out of the country might have been spent at home to keep Canadian factories busy. Why should not the same principle be extended a step further to 'Made-in-Orillia' articles? Our merchants and people generally grumble more or less loudly if the factories are not running full blast. But do the grumblers do what is in their power to keep our home factories busy? Take the matter of furniture for instance. We have in Orillia a factory whose goods are commanding a ready sale in all parts of the country—to such an extent that it has worked more steadily during the last eighteen months than any other furniture factory in Ontario. Yet the Furniture Company might have spent much more money in wages if all the furniture of the class sold in Orillia had been of their manufacture. How often have those who clamor for industries, or talk about making Orillia grow, enquired for, or given a preference to Orillia furniture. Similarly, why should those who want a motor car of the class manufactured by the Fisher Motor Company go out of town to buy it. When they can obtain the best value for their money by purchasing the 'Made-in-Orillia' article, and factory service at their door—to say nothing of doing their share to make the motor works permanent and prosperous. On the same principle the farmer from any of the surrounding townships who buys Tudhope carriages, or Tudhope-Anderson wagons, implements or stoves is helping to build up the home market for his own produce, and to add to the value of his own farm. The buy-at-home principle should not be confined to dry goods and groceries."

The remarks of the Orillia "Packet" would bear repetition in almost every town and city in Canada.

MILK IN THE COCONUT BETTER GET AFTER IT

Great Opportunity For "Made-in-Canada" Products—European Products Are Now Shut Out

While the nations of Europe are at war, the people of Canada have a duty to their own land as well as to the Mother Country. While regretting the issue forced on the Mother Country and giving contingents to England's aid, let us also give all the help we can to ourselves. Canada's own big problem is that of a country which has imported much—and suddenly finds those importations cut off. You will get at the milk in the coconut at once by glancing at the following lists:

List No. 1

Some of the things we have been importing from Germany, Austria, etc., to the value of \$38,000,000 per annum:

Aniline dyes, baskets, books, boots, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, chemicals, chinaware, clocks, clothing, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, combs, curtains, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, embroideries, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, fringe and tassels, gloves and mitts, glass and glassware, guns, hats, hosiery, hops, jewelry, knitted goods, leather goods, lace, labels, locomotive tires, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, papers, pencils, perfumes, pianos, pharmaceutical preparations, piano parts, piano key ivories, pipes, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, shoes, laces, silk knitted and other goods, silverware, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, tobacco, toilet articles, tools, toys, underwear, woodenware, woollen goods, watches.

List No. 2

Some of the things mentioned in List No. 1 that we now make in Canada in competition with the manufacturers of Continental Europe:

Baskets, boots, books, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, carpets, chemicals, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, clothing, combs, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, glass and glassware, gloves and mitts, guns, hats, hosiery, jewelry, knitted goods, lamps, leather goods, labels, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, paper, perfumes, pipes, pharmaceutical preparations, pianos, piano parts, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, silverware, silk knitted goods, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, toilet articles, tools, underwear, woodenware, woollen goods.

A Great Advantage

The Canadian manufacturers of the articles in List No. 2 have now an advantage greater than any tariff wall. The competition of Continental Europe has been withdrawn and will remain withdrawn until the war is over at least. Let the Canadian manufacturers make the most of the situation. And let the people of Canada rally round our manufacturers and help them, make the most of it, for we need them and the things they make as never before.

The immediate result of the European war, in Canada, was a check to business.

The second result will be to stimulate business—if we keep our heads, and go after business.

We believe every Canadian will follow this timely advice.

RAYS OF SUNSHINE THROUGH THE CLOUDS

Some Improvement Already Noticeable in Canadian Industries—Better Times Ahead

The sudden breaking out of war caused many to "run to cover." Like the chicken on whom the rose leaf fell, some of us became a prey to fear and were ready to declare "the sky is falling."

Now the vision is clearing, our alarm has fled, we have recovered our poise and our courage. We are seeing, also, our opportunity. Swiftly and almost overwhelmingly has come to us the perception of the fact that the competition of Continental Europe has been taken away. We are faced with a condition and an opportunity both tending to our advantage as a country of industry, agriculture and trade. Good times are ahead, if Canada and Canadians see and prize the present opportunity for enlarging their industries and trading. We must be careful. We must have courage.

A BETTER REMEDY THAN NASTY SALTS

Few people like to take physic, especially salts, because they are so disagreeable to take and because of the griping and pains they cause. Rexall Orderlies enable you to take less physic, and all without griping, purging or excessive looseness. Salts and harsh physics usually give only temporary relief and often leave the bowels worse off than before.

Rexall Orderlies move the bowels promptly, and soothe, tone and strengthen the intestinal muscles, leaving them healthy and regular in action. They taste like candy, and the movement they cause is as easy and natural as though your bowels were in perfect health and you never had to take any physic at all. We have so much faith in Rexall Orderlies that we urge you to try them with the understanding that, if they do not satisfy you in every way, all you have to do to get your money back is to tell us. We honestly believe them to be the best bowel remedy made. In vest pocket tin boxes: 10c, 25c, 50c.

You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Stores, and in this town only of us
A. R. YATES, - - Gleichen

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take, in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
161st Indian Agent.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.
709 First St. W., Calgary

WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store



J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT
at the Gleichen
BUSY STORE

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to the Order made in the action of Associated Mortgage Investors vs. Gunder Madison Island et al, the south west quarter of Section 32 in Township 18, Range 21, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1914, at or near the Post Office, Gleichen, Alberta.

The property consists of 160 acres more or less situated about 3 miles from Queenstown Post Office and 20 miles from Chumy Railway Station. About 100 acres of the land are broken and the property is said to be fenced. The soil is said to be black loam.

The property will be sold at a reserve bid fixed by the Court and subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title.

The purchaser will pay 10 per cent. of the purchase price on the day of the sale and 30 per cent within 60 days without interest, the balance within 12 months the last 2 payments to bear interest at 8 per cent per annum. In all other respects the conditions approved by a Judge or the Master of Chambers will apply.

Further particulars may be obtained from Lent, Jones & Mackay, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Dated at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1914.

LAURENCE J. CLARK,
Clerk of the Court.

FOR SALE—Toulouse Geese. Apply J. L. Barger. Cluny: 29

Is Your
Insurance
Premium
Paid Up?



Thomas Henderson

Sucessor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



Touring Car - - \$590
Runabout - - 540
Town Car - - 840

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO
In the Dominion of Canada Only
Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time
W. R. McKie, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.

EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look well to your implements and see that you have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON

Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and terms. SEE US!

REMEMBER:

we are here at all times with the cash for all classes of cattle, from a calf to an export steer; and all classes of hogs from a sucker to a packer. We are also paying the highest market price for barley, oats and other commodities that will make hog feed. We are not buying poultry this season, but can furnish crates to farmers who wish to ship to P. Burns & Co., and will assist you in making shipment.

The Pacific Cold
Storage Co.

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Falling Round the Old Flag

One of the happiest and most inspiring features of the war is the splendid and spontaneous rally of the whole empire to the side of the Motherland. The self-governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and the great dependency of India are all alike animated by but one spirit. All alike realized that this is a life-and-death struggle not only for Great Britain but also for Greater Britain and all British ideas of liberty and justice, that it concerns them as directly as it concerns us, and that the empire and all its competent parts must either survive it or perish. All, too, are fired with a single determination that the empire shall survive it and shall not perish.

We have reported from day to day the enthusiasm through all the realms over which the Union Jack flies. Offers of ships and troops, of food supplies and money, have poured in unceasingly. They have been accepted with gratitude and with a deepening and strengthening of the national consciousness that in this struggle we are fighting for our very existence as an empire.—London Daily Mail.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Cinder in the Eye

Usually the eye can take care of itself as the lid is very quick to close and protect it from foreign substances. But there are times when a tiny bit of grit gets embedded and if you are far from a doctor, home-made helps must be applied. Occasionally you find a family medicine chest which contains an eyestone, but its use by an amateur is never recommended by an oculist. It has been discovered that the most comforting thing in the case of something in the eye, is to have a friend apply his or her tongue to the eyeball. It gives immediate relief; the foreign body is found at once and taken out, the warmth of the tongue is very grateful to the inflamed surface, and the secretions of the tongue are very healing as is well known. The redness leaves in a few minutes. This safe remedy is generally available and is worth remembering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Slow Death

In a certain literary club years ago one of the members, in proposing the name of a candidate for membership, mentioned among his qualifications that he could speak several dead languages. To this an opponent replied that he never heard the gentleman in question speak but one language and he murdered that as he went along.—San Antonio Express.

Not Flattering

"What did Jones say about my play?"
"He said he certainly felt that he'd got his money's worth."
"Huh! I sent the beggar a complimentary ticket!"

"We are taking in boarders this summer."
"Have they found it out yet?"—Baltimore American.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind. I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.



If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1020

BRIDAL PARTY MISHAP

Rice Thrown in Chauffeur's Eyes Causes Him to Swerve into a Wall Blinded for a moment by rice thrown at a wedding, the driver of a bridal party motoring to church came to grief at Barrow, Glamorganshire.

Friends threw rice at the bride and bridesmaid. Some went into the chauffeur's eyes. At this moment he swerved to avoid a child. The car, travelling at ten miles an hour, ran into a wall and overturned. The bride and bridesmaid had already jumped from the car, but the bridegroom, the best man, and the chauffeur were pinned beneath it. The bridegroom received superficial injuries; the others were unhurt.

The party continued their journey to church in a horse-drawn conveyance after the torn dress of the bride had been repaired.

Costs \$25,000 to Kill Each Soldier—What does it cost to kill a man in war? Probably \$25,000 in the present conflict.

The cost of killing one soldier is obtained by dividing the cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the cost of killing each man was \$21,000, but the cost of every material of warfare has advanced substantially since then. It is safe to estimate, unless the terrific destruction of machine guns upsets precedent, that to bring about a soldier's death will cause an expenditure of \$25,000 on the other side.

France spent \$400,000,000 in actual expenses of that war and \$200,000,000 in repairing materials, giving help to fatherless families, and other uses. The German dead numbered 28,000, and for every one of them France spent approximately \$21,000.

The figures of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 give an average of \$15,000 for every one killed.

It cost Russia \$1,200,000,000 to kill 58,000 Japanese in the war of 1905, making the cost of individual slaying \$20,400.

Fatigue, typh, or cholera will, of course, kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force of armies. In the Crimean war four times as many were killed by disease as were killed in battle. Advanced hygiene undoubtedly will do much to cut down these figures, but death by disease in war times is surely cannot be entirely obliterated.

Buttermilk and Health

All boys who ever churned out on a cool old back porch learned to expect their reward in a cup of creamy buttermilk. Lads do not much reflect on whether foods are good for them or not, but some who have now reached mature years are learning that the drink of boyhood days has a strange power for health. The bacteria of good buttermilk are especially useful in promoting healthy digestion. Some doctors teach that the internal revenue department may become infested with harmful bacteria; some of these germs in buttermilk will attack and destroy. The scientist Metchnikoff found the Bulgarian people living often to a very ripe old age, and upon investigation it was revealed that their diet consisted largely of sour milk and buttermilk. Today in some cities one can buy artificially made buttermilk, containing the Bulgarian ferment, and daily the consumption of the pleasant and healthful beverage grows apace. Thick, sour milk—clabbered milk—eaten with cream on top and preferably with a little salt and a trace of pepper, or with sugar, is a fine food easily prepared. Sometimes warm milk, fresh from the cow, has "tired" in it a little thick, sour milk. It is set in a warm place for a few hours, when it will be found clabbered and having most of its cream within. When cooled and served for the first course of any meal on a hot day it tickles many a palate.

The Value of Silence

I wonder, writes a teacher, how many of you have conducted a language lesson, had conversation drills, and then been approached two minutes after you had assigned the written work with, "Miss Blank, what did you say to write?"

I believe that teachers often get in the habit of reciting for the children, instead of giving them the free rein of expression.

Concentration is so essential to the retention of ideas; but how can a child concentrate when forced to listen to the hum of the teacher's voice? So teachers have been known to fall asleep during the roar of battle. How can one expect a child to do otherwise?

Napoleon, one of the greatest captains the world has ever known, achieved fame through his ability to draw forth the most wonderful military activity from his army.

Let us never fall in the manifold duty of giving the child every opportunity possible for expression.

Be Warned in Time

A capital story which Lord Minto used to delight in telling was of an experience he had while he was viceroy of India. One morning in Simla he wanted to speak to the commander-in-chief of the Indian army before the latter started work for the day, so he set off unattended to pay in the morning. When he arrived at the commander-in-chief's official residence he found his way barred by a sentry, who apparently did not recognize the visitor.

Lord Minto explained that he wanted to see the commander-in-chief but the sentry declined to allow him to pass.

"But I am the viceroy," protested his lordship.

The sentry looked at him with a pitying smile.

"Ah," he said, thoughtfully, "we gets all sorts 'ere. Last week we 'ad a cove what kidded 'issell 'e was Queen Victoria's grandfather. We 'ad to put 'im in a strait-waistcoat so you'd better push on."

PROGRESS IN WOOD TREATMENT

Increasing Use of Impregnated Ties and Poles in Canada and U.S.

The most notable progress yet recorded in the chemical treatment of timber to prevent decay was made during the last year. In the United States, 93 wood-preserving plants consumed in 1913 over 108,000,000 gallons of creosote oil, 26,000,000 pounds of dry zinc chloride, and nearly 4,000,000 gallons of other liquid preservatives. This material was used to treat over 153,000,000 cubic feet of timber, or about 23 per cent. more than in 1912.

Impregnation of wood with oils and chemicals to increase its resistance to decay and insect attack is an industry which has become important on this continent only in recent years. In Great Britain and most of the European countries practically every wooden cross-tie and telephone or telegraph pole receives preservative treatment. In the United States, of the 135,000,000 cross-ties annually consumed, less than 30 per cent. are treated, and the proper treatment of an annual consumption of 4,000,000 poles is scarcely commenced.

In Canada the practice of using preservative treatment for ties is of very recent origin. The first important plant was built by the Dominion Timber and Chemical Company at North Transcona, about five miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba. This plant is operated under a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

In 1910, practically no treated ties were used by Canadian railroads, whereas in 1911 about 206,200 ties received chemical treatment before being placed in the roadbed. This number while forming only 1.4 per cent. of the total number of ties used, was, nevertheless, an indication of the increase in this particular form of conservation. In 1912, a total of 1,818,189 ties were chemically treated, forming 8.5 per cent. of the total number of ties purchased. Steam railways used 1,798,189 of these treated ties and electric roads used 20,000.

The slow growth of the idea of timber preservation has been due to the large supply of cheap and durable timbers and the general disregard shown toward economy in the use of natural resources. These conditions, however, are changing rapidly, and a steady increase in the use of wood preservatives is to be anticipated.

INTERPROVINCIAL WATER LAW

American Engineers Studying a Problem Which May be of Interest to Canada

The American Society of Civil Engineers has recently appointed a special committee, composed of eminent engineers, to ascertain the need for a national water law in the United States to protect existing rights and future engineering developments from interstate difficulties.

The enumeration of possible difficulties, as prepared by this committee, is of interest in Canada, where some of them may exist as interprovincial difficulties. Some of the interstate difficulties may be caused as follows:

1. From taking water across state lines.
2. From the use of water in an upper state which may jeopardize the quantity and quality for use in a lower state.
3. From appropriations on border streams where the controlling works are in two states.
4. From the storage of water in an upper state for transit to other states through several states and for navigation, power, etc., at the lower end of the stream.
5. Because of judicial decisions in one state prohibiting the diversion of water from one drainage basin into another, or across state lines.
6. From the construction of unsafe works in one state which menace lives and property in adjoining states.
7. From the drainage of swamps or lakes in one state which removes the natural regulation of flow and which may cause destructive floods in adjoining states.
8. From the pollution of water in one state to the detriment of lower states.
9. Because of international treaties and controversies where state or federal jurisdiction is questionable.

How We Go to Sleep

Sleep begins its first phase by a state of distraction, which brings on states of absentmindedness, accompanied always by numerous and separate hallucinations, closely connected with the length of the absentminded state. Immediately afterwards, in a second phase, there is a state of distraction, but this is due to your delicate mind, due to the absence of parallelism in the axes of the eyes or by the deviation of their conjugate movements, says the Family Doctor. Finally, in a third and final phase, which indicates the very near approach of actual sleep, the vasomotor system seems to conform to laws very different from those that regulate its mechanism during waking hours.

Forced to Tell the Truth

Smith was one of the foremost engineers of his time. His one fault was an enormous bump of conceit. He completed a piece of work for a large corporation, and was compelled to say for his fee, which was \$25,000, it was being crossed examined by the attorney acting as counsel for the corporation.

"On what ground do you base your exorbitant charge on this miserable piece of work?"

"On the ground that I am the greatest engineer in the world."

After the suit had been concluded one of Smith's friends came to him and in an admonishing tone, said: "Smith, you should never make such statements in public; allow others to acclaim you as the greatest in your profession."

Smith answered: "I know it, and I felt like a blooming idiot up there on the stand, but, blast it all, I was under oath."

Way to Marital Happiness

"Marry a bright woman, or success and a pretty one for happiness," advises a student of the problem. Also one who can cook for the benefit of the digestion might be advisable, but the pesky laws limit you to one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the care of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes: "I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Amortization is an Important Term The financial world has its very own slang. Generally speaking, it is useful and excellently applied, which is not invariably the case with all slang.

Take the curious word amortization, for instance.

"Amortization" means simply the method of providing for the repayment of a loan. If you take me \$10,000, which I promise to repay in 10 years, you have a right to be interested in my plans for meeting the demand for the \$10,000, which you expect to make upon me ten years hence.

So I say to you: "I am going to amortize that \$10,000 debt in this way: Out of my earnings every year I'm going to set aside \$900. Each year I will set the \$900 to work earning something too. At the end of ten years the fund will amount to just enough to discharge my debt."

You will find that specialists in bonds use the word a great deal. They know better than anybody else its importance. They realize that a borrower of money for a long term of years is very apt to forget to make provision for repayment.

Certain lenders of money on long terms insist upon the borrower's taking out a life insurance policy big enough to meet the debt in case of death before the debt becomes due. Generally the longer a debt has to run the more important becomes the question of "amortization."

Small But Potent—Parsiee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine quality as a corrector of stomach troubles is known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

She—Your friend is a bit of an egotist, isn't he?
He—A bit! Why, if he hadn't been born, he would have expected people to ask who he was.

Mrs. Newbridge came hurriedly into her husband's study one morning.
"Herbert, dear," she said, "this recipe for lemon pie says to sit on a hot stove and stir constantly."

"Well, Alice," replied the doting husband, "if you do sit on a hot stove I think you will find that you will stir constantly."—Laurel's Home Journal.

Matrimonial
"A bride never seems able to pick a winner."

"What makes you say that?"
"Well she never gets the best man."—Baltimore American.

"I hear Jiggs lost money in that vacuum process venture."
"Yes, he said. It cleaned him out."—Buffalo Express.

WHOLE BODY A SOLID RASH

Thick, Fine and Red, Agony of Itching and Burning Frightful. One Cake of Cuticura Soap and Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured.

Lower Onslow, N. B.—"At first, I thought my child's trouble was his teeth. The whole body was a solid rash and at the arms pits and elbows and on the neck the skin came off as if he had been scalded. It was a very thick fine rash, red in color and intensely itchy and burning. The skin just wiped off leaving a raw sore with little specks of yellow matter in them."

The skin on every finger split down on each side and looked like a ruffie. His toes broke out in little yellow pimples and the bottom of his feet did the same and he would say he could not walk, that there were pins sticking in his feet.

"The agony of itching and burning was something frightful. If he got a chance he would scratch the skin right off and make a sore, but to prevent that I made mittens for him out of cotton. Every night from twelve o'clock until three in the morning we would have to be taken up out of bed and rocked, his sufferings were so bad."

"With no permanent cure in sight I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night the child slept the whole night through, the first night for four months. I was thankful to say the cure was complete and I just got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Samuel Higgins, May 17, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Pottier Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

Keeping Watch on Food Prices
The government is keeping a close and consistent watch on the food prices throughout Canada and is in receipt of regular reports showing the fluctuations.

Generally speaking, there were naturally advances in the price of numerous commodities, but there have been some cases where the rise has not been of a profitable character.

Since the government vested itself with wide authority to deal with any attempts at extortion, prices in certain lines and places have declined somewhat. If there is any determined move to unduly enhance the price of the necessities of life, the situation will be dealt with promptly and effectively. So far, however, the necessity for rigid action has not arisen.

THE MAN WHO KEEPS HIS HEAD

(Britain's Motto: "Business as Usual"—H. E. Morgan)

There's a man who fights for England, and he'll keep her still atop. He will save her homes from terror on the fields of Dally Bread. He's the man who sticks to business, he's the man who keeps his head.

Let the foe who strikes at England hear her wheels of commerce turn. Let the ships that war with England see their factory furnaces burn. For the foe most fears the cannon, and his heart most quails with dread.

When behind the man in khaki is the man who keeps his head.

Brand him traitor and assassin who with miser's coward mood Has his gold locked up in secret and his farders stored with food. Who has cast adrift his workers, who lies sweating in his bed, And who snarls to hear the laughter of the man who keeps his head.

Let the poor man teach the rich man, for the poor man's constant strife Is from day to day to seek work, day by day to war with life.

And the poor man's home hangs ever by a frail and brittle thread, And the poor man's often hungry, but the poor man keeps his head.

When the ships come home from slaughter, and the troops march home from war: When the havoc strewn behind us threatens the road that lies before.

Every hero shall be welcomed, every champion shall be fed. By the man who stuck to business, by the man who kept his head.

—Harold Begbie, in Daily Chronicle.

Keeping Horses Busy

A government investigation of operations on twenty-eight farms at Conway, Ark., disclosed the fact that except when field work was very urgent the horses were not worked more than one-third of the time in good weather. For instance, last January there were twenty-one days when the ground was fit to plow and yet some farmers did not turn a furrow. The average amount of field work done per horse on the twenty-eight farms was 6.6 days during the month and the average amount of other work occupied 6.2 days. Three times as much field work could just as well have been done and nearly twice as much work altogether might have been done.

Later on these farmers fell behind with their work because of bad weather. One of them cut and hauled wood in January at \$1.25 per day for himself and team, while more enterprising neighbors turned in wet, with only half of the days fit for field work. This man was greatly delayed in getting in his crop. Some of these twenty-eight farmers had to leave part of their land idle this year because of the delay from rains late in the spring. Those who plowed early got their crops in on time, with the work well done and the ground all occupied.

A horse is paid whether it works or not. The pay is included in the interest on its value, the amount of depreciation and the cost of feed and care. This expenditure goes on daily whether the horse is idle in the pasture or doing productive work. When a farmer looks over his horse's pasture and sees some of his horses idle there, he should ask himself why he does not have them at work. In these days of high-priced feed it pays to keep only horses able to do a full day's work day after day. Economy demands further that the work must be planned so as to keep them employed as steadily as possible. Then it is not necessary to keep so many horses.—Breeders' Gazette.

Wretched From Asthma—Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the visitations of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dispels the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.

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All That's Left
Mrs. Goodside (feeding tramp)—You seem to have a good appetite. Hungry Higgins—Ah, mum, dat's all I have left in de world dat I kin rightly call me own.—Exchange.

Not Time in a Mile
A Washington horseman tells of an over-anxious owner and a particularly conscientious rider at a recent meet at Pimlico. The owner had issued full orders as to the way a horse was to be "idden in a certain race. The jockey was a diminutive dandy. The original orders were supplemented by provisions for all manner of emergencies, all of which somewhat bewildered the jockey.

"See heah, boss," he finally said, "dis heah race is only one mile. I can't do all dem things you tells in jest one mile."—Exchange.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the anti-suffragist, said at an anti-suffrage tea in New York, "They call women the weaker sex. Yet I have known more than one woman to bend a man's will during his life and break it after his death."—Washington Star.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

There is never a time when the skill, experience and resource back of Waterman's Ideal is at rest. Can anything more be done for its users?—is the constant problem—the aim of its makers. Users of Waterman's Ideals have the world's best to-day. If to-morrow can improve the slightest detail, they'll have it.

Try Them at Your Dealers
L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal.

Avoid Substitutes

Riot Led to Formation of British Army

The movement to preserve Ken Wood, the beautiful Hampstead estate, from the clutches of the builders, reminds the student of military history that the bloody little fight which occurred there in 1861 led to the reconstruction of the British regular army.

Thomas Verner, a wine cooper, was the leader of a set of fanatics known as "fifth monarchy men," who announced their determination not to sheathe their swords "till Babylon should be a hissing and a curse, and the kirgis of the earth should be bound in chains and the nobles in fetters of iron." Fifty of these zealous on Twelfth Night emerged from their meeting-place in Coleman street, and overpowered the city trained bands.

The assault was repulsed by the lord mayor in person, who, suddenly aroused and scantily clad, at the head of a band of followers, drove the insurgents to Highgate, where, in Caen Wood, a sharp encounter with the Life Guards took place the following day, with several casualties to the Household Cavalry.

The rising was put down without further difficulty, but the result was the arrest of the process of the disbandments of troops and the reorganization of the army, of which the existing Life Guards, Blues, Grenadier, and Coldstream Guards were the nucleus.

Many Women Are Not Attractive because of repulsive looking Warts on the hands. They can be painlessly removed in one day by Putnam's Corn and Wart Extract. Putnam's is the best Corn and Wart cure made. Try it.

The World's Greatest Army

There is talk of "the greatest armies ever mustered, but does not this reveal some forgetfulness? The greatest of all armies in point of numbers was that which Xerxes launched against Greece. Herodotus gives the number of fighting men as 2,641,610, and modern critics do not seem able to reduce it very materially. Some historians have computed that, including servants, eunuchs and other camp followers, the great host exceeded 5,000,000 souls.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Conductors' Punches Are Registered

"The passenger on a railroad train when he has his ticket punched probably does not know that the punch mark used by the conductor is one of 17,000 different designs," remarked Frank E. Brown, an old time railroad man. "On the big railroads there are no two punches that have marks designed alike, and the interstate commerce commission by examining the punch mark can trace the ticket punched to the conductor, train and road upon which the ticket was given. To get a punch a conductor has to sign seven papers before it is delivered to him. There used to be an old couplet, Mark Twain wrote it, which ran: Punch, punch, punch with care. Punch in the presence of the passenger—care."

"In the olden days the railroads—that was before the days of the interstate commerce commission—didn't care what kind of punches their employees used, but today it is different. Every punch is registered, and every mark is different."—Washington Post.

He—At last we are alone, I've been hoping for this chance.
She—So have I.
He (pleased)—Ah! You knew, then, that I wanted to ask you to be my wife.

She—Yes, and I wanted to say "No" emphatically and get it over with.—Boston Transcript.

"I kept my head when I fell into the water," observed the young man.
"How fortunate," replied the caustic maid, "it must have helped you so nicely to float."—Answers.

"She is an extraordinary woman, you know. She paints, plays, rides horseback, boxes, plays football, golf and is an aviator. It is too bad. If I knew how to darn my own socks I would marry her."—La Pele-Mele.

The Trade War

It is most satisfactory to find that our ministers have not been blind to the opportunity suddenly vouchsafed for great permanent captures of German trade. The foreign office, the colonial office, and the board of trade propose, to put it shortly, to assist British merchants and manufacturers to annex at least a very large slice of the trade that has hitherto been done by Germans and Austrians with foreign countries and with our own dominions and possessions. We are bound to say that a great deal of the work that is likely to be done, in the way of collecting information and putting it before the business men, ought to have been done for controversial discussion, it is not untimely to express the hope that after the war there will be no sliding back towards the complete Cobdenite position of leaving trade to take care of itself. Still, nothing is to be gained by going back to what cannot be helped now. British business men have not always encouraged government assistance by smartness and alertness of their own, and in recent years the board of trade has done something. What is urgent is that there shall be no loss of opportunity now—or of time. It would be a pity, for instance, if there were any waiting for a complete collection of information and samples. We must jump in at once, or others will, and we must resolve at the same time to make a thorough business of it afterwards. It is especially urgent that not a moment should be lost, in view of the necessity of balancing, as far as may be, the unemployment this war must inevitably bring. So let patriots and business men, at home and in the dominions, buckle to without delay.—London People.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Sargeant—Halt! You can't go there.
Private Murphy—Why not, sir?
Sargeant—Because it's the general's tent.

FREE WAR MAPS

Every Reader of
THE GLEICHEN CALL
May Have War Map Free

A Map 8½x2½ feet, showing clearly every boundary, every city, every town, village, hamlet and river in the whole European War area. Each map in a neat folder of convenient size.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has secured exclusive rights for the War Map prepared by the celebrated map firm of G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., of London, Eng. It is beyond question the most comprehensive map printed.

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The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Greatest Newspaper, is \$1 a year. The price of The GLEICHEN CALL, your own local paper, is \$1.50 per year. We now offer both papers for one year each, including a copy of the Family Herald's War Map, size 80x40 inches, in a neat folder of convenient size for only \$2.00.

This offer applies to all subscribers, new or renewal, who pay for the two papers inside the next 30 days from this date. To follow the war situation intelligently The Family Herald War Map is necessary. It should be in every Canadian Home. Order at Once from

The Gleichen Call

New groceries

Fresh Groceries in dependable brands and qualities—that's the desire of every housewife—and it's our aim, too. We invite your patronage.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very low Fares in connection with Excursions to the Old Country

Daily Nov. 7 to Dec. 31 incl.

Limit five months, stop over and extensive privileges. Full information re rail and steamship tickets from Ticket Agent or write R. Dawson District Passenger Agent Calgary.

War Bulletins

(Continued from page 1)

King Albert resumes command of the army.
Germans have occupied Ghent.
On Monday many refugees arrived in Ostend.
Gigantic conflict commences between Russians and Tueton allies in Russian Poland.
Vienna declares entire Russian forces are investing Przemyśl.

Wednesday, Oct. 14th
New York American prints London despatch it is reported from authoritative sources that Ostend has been taken by the Germans.

Paris states officially that Allies taken Ypres. Left operations are developing normally. Centre's previous reports of progress confirmed. On the right nothing new.

Report from Madrid that Portugal declares war on Germany.

Germans prepare siege upon Belfort.

Aeroplane dropped three bombs in Nancy, three injured.

Bombardment Tsing Tau commences Saturday, 17th, transfer of civilians will be made tomorrow.

German fleet becomes active in the Baltic, large squadron sighted about Aland islands.

Prompt action of South Africa Government regarding Maritz produces wave of enthusiasm for Botha. Action of Maritz not considered of serious importance, following is small and position of no value to Germans.

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EVERY TWO MONTHS

For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

A War Map and Two Papers for \$2.

The CALL has made it a rule for some years not to club with other newspapers for several reasons, but as an exceptionally good proposition has been offered our readers we have decided to break the rule for 30 days only. During that time subscribers who pay for the CALL and the Family Herald and Weekly Star one year in advance may have the two papers for \$2. This includes old subscribers as well as new and besides each subscriber will receive a WAR MAP FREE. Remember this offer is for only 30 days and you have the opportunity of getting two live papers and an up-to-date war map.

Prize Winner Has A Complaint

C. F. Bruce was in town Tuesday and when congratulated by a reporter on receiving a prize for his hard spring wheat at the Irrigation Congress said: "There is no use my denying that I am pleased, although I hardly expected it for I did not clean the exhibit I sent up. It was scooped out of a load as it went by the house to fill a car load I was shipping, and sacked and sent on to Calgary. I am sure it would have ranked higher had I taken time to properly clean it. I had 80 acres of this Marquis wheat and it threshed out 28½ bushels to the acre."

"I am more of an irrigationist than ever before and I have my reasons for it. Those 80 acres were irrigated but on 140 acres that I did not irrigate the crop this year was too short to cut and I have turned my horses and cattle

on it. "Next year will be different for I have already irrigated 280 acres for next year and I am sure of a good crop even if the recent big storm had not come, which means so much to all in this country."

"My theory is that we should prepare our land and irrigate it in the fall and I am convinced by this method there can be no doubt of a good crop."

"Yes, I have a kick against the C.P.R., and that is that the company sold me some land that I cannot irrigate."

LOCAL AND GENERAL

During the early part of December—the exact date has not yet been fixed—the Ladies of the Presbyterian Aid will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles. They are planning to make this affair worthy the attention of everyone who wishes to purchase good, well made kitchen aprons, fancy aprons, dust cape, boudoir cape, bags of all descriptions and many fancy articles too numerous to mention. A good choice of gifts for Xmas will be on hand. Prices will be reasonable to suit hard times.

W. Erford last week disposed of 75 ducks, geese and chickens to the residents of Gleichen receiving good prices for all. He is an enthusiastic irrigationist and says he had an exceptionally big crop of potatoes of the Irish Gopher variety, many of which weigh over a pound. An exceptionally large one he left with Mrs. John Finnigan, which tipped the scales at two pounds and one ounce.

Rev. Mr. Calam, who was for many months in charge of the Gleichen Methodist Church, left on Monday for Nordegg, in northern Alberta, where he takes charge of a Presbyterian mission for the next year. Mr. Calam proved a very popular young man while in Gleichen and his many friends here regret his departure.

Rufus Mace was in from his farm near Blind Creek and says that he had to break the road all the way from his place to near the Bow river bridge, being the first into Gleichen since the snowstorm. He expressed himself as highly delighted with the snowstorm and says the fall of snow was much heavier there than around Gleichen. He was of the opinion that this snow storm insured a good crop for next year, even should there be no more snow or rain. He had got most of his fall plowing done when the snow fell and although he would like to have had more he said "Like the rest of us farmers I was behind and I suppose we would be no matter how late the moisture came." It was his opinion that all plowing should be done in the summer and fall and only seeding and packing in the spring.

Another Raise In Sugar

On Tuesday the price of sugar made another advance of 50 cents, making the price of sugar \$8.60 landed in Gleichen by the carload lot. The cost of sugar before war was declared was \$5.60 per hundred weight. Thus it is seen that the advances made since May last has been \$3. At this rate of advancement sugar will soon have to be put on the luxury list.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MIN.	MAX.
Oct. 7.....	26	36
8.....	29	40
9.....	39	40
10.....	36	39
11.....	35	40
12.....	35	38
13.....	36	46

Announcement

H. S. REYNOLDS
of Calgary has now
bought the stock of
F. A. LONG

at a low price on the
dollar and for the
Next Ten Days

will offer the entire
stock at exceptional
Low Prices.

See Hand Bills for
further Particulars.

H. S. Reynolds

Whole Wheat Flour

Now extensively used in
making Brown Bread, Cakes,
etc. as well as Breakfast food.

—BUY NOW—

before the price advances.
\$3.00 per 100 pounds, in
quantities to suit purchaser.
Flour ground from your own
wheat, 30 cents per 100 lbs.

F. A. Williams, Gleichen
Alberta

HORSES Wanted

If you have any
Horses to dis-
pose of—Ship to
us as we have
a great many
enquiries for all
classes of horses.
Ship to

Lazell & Durno

Auctioneers.

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W. W. Winspear

General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

DR. DOVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable
medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box,
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vitality
for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";
a Tonic—will build you up. \$5 a box, or two for
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store



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